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all communications to Evening Public Independence Square, Philadelphia. SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Philadelphia, Thursday, March 14, 1918

ROOM ENOUGH FOR ALL INSIDE HE old formula of "reform within the arty" is by no means antiquated, no er how often it is scrapped by parti-

formal statement by Pennsylvania of the Progressive and Washingparties revives the slogan, "The great ity of those who were members of Washington party are again enrolled mbers of the Republican party. It is mous opinion that the way of ne Progressives this year lies within the an ranks," is the substance. This sible, it is practical ar l it is party tics of a high order. Furthermore, it etly in line with the policy of Chairan Hays, new head of the Republican ational Committee, not only to get Repubna who wandered from the reservation ck, but to make the reservation a place re real Republicans will want to slay The Progressives are no longer a senrate power in politics, but they have left heritage of worthwhile influence. They ave put many of their ideals into the O. P. and for the matter of that into the cracy. Enlisted again under the tandard of Republicanism they have a de opportunity to enforce such of these als as are acceptable.

Bread riots in Austria need not be ared here if each one does his bit by saving s bit. A slice a meal will do it.

DISTRAINING AND DISTRESS

LL realty owners are not so grasping as the 'squires in the "B'gosh" drama some tenants are not beyond the easying Micawber philosophy that it is perlegitimate to take advantage of if you can get away with it.

But this is no excuse for the callous nent of a constable sent to disn on the effects of a woman whose nd is in the service and to evict her d two small children into the streets. don't care who they are-esoldiers or or any one else-if they don't pay rent in go my men and out they go, is quoted as saying. It is a question constables acting on this theory are t spinning a legal net in which they III be badly tangled, since an act of Asbly of 1915 provides that "No civil as shall be brought against any pern mustered into the service of the Comsalth" under certain conditions.

The Federal District Attorney is per within his rights in trying to corot hardships that bring not only a conore poignant sense on the dependents

Bread may be the staff of life, but any e can hobble along pretty lively on corn in these wheat-saving days.

WR. GOMPERS SCORES AGAIN

OT a few of the triumphs of war belong demuel Gompers, head of the Ameri-deration of Labor, who, by the exerof a highly intelligent and timely m, has added new dignity to traditions of his organization. Mr. ers has been one of the sanest inter of labor opinion in this country the war came on to confuse and dis many earlier theories.

latest triumph of the federation is in the complete reversal from a anti-war attitude just announced the United Hebrew Trades, a series of affiliated with the Federation of The United Hebrew Trades was that it would have to undergo a of heart and cease pacifiet propa or quit the federation. The decision and the Hebrew Trades, which rayed for a time by the radical of events in Russia, has achieved a American viewpoint and elected to in in the Federation of Labor.

of those chaps arrested for gun-carrying want to bear arms, there are plenty availant recruiting stations.

THE USEFUL RICH

len't any danger that Mr. John or Mr. H. C. Frick will ngs of bunger after they pay us war taxes, and if there and has been the evolutionif public opinion, a good would cheerfully feel sorry a Backefeller must pay ap5,000,000 in income tax and Prick-will chip in a meager as an application of the second between them to

on he tolerated in any selective mind of Amer-hies from its old ferr-tics to give of finance have in a growing dis-ting they are useful to backatellar made many of feet his work over

HOW DID IT STRIKE YOU?

ONCE yesterday's newspapers were, as the saying goes, on the street, the time had passed for a space at least when men needed to turn to books or prophecies or pulpits for sermons of guidance. The front page of any paper will serve that ancient need for the present. The staccato paragraphs cabled from the French sector where the Americans have been making their first lunges at the astonished Germans cry out to every one, epic and imperative. And they bring intimation. they bring intimations that should numb the heart of any man with a touch of the slacker remaining in his mind or his disposition.

The casualty lists have been growing a little longer, but they have not been adequate, apparently, to concentrate general attention upon the inevitable fact. The first war photographs came through on Tuesday and they were adequate. There they stood, the first of our own men over whom the fire had passed. There were half a dozen of them. Those pictures were a sobering experience. So hard-ened have we become to the sight of French and British soldiers hurt and maimed that it was necessary to look twice to be sure that the young man with one foot shot away and an odd touch of sorrow in his eyes actually wore the familiar blouse and the wide-brimmed hat of our own service. They stood revealed, these first serious casualties, as if by the hand of an ironic destiny in a land where there are men still grumbling and bullying restaurant waiters because their bread is not white or because they are denied their accustomed chops on one

day of the week. The types of these soldiers were easily recognizable. We had seen them in the war pictures of a few months ago marching up from the quays, swinging along in the pride of strength, waving cheerful hands to the welcoming French. They shall march no more. And yet it was not for comforts or pride or possessions or for any of the lesser passions that they delivered themselves up. They were, in that final experience of theirs, the compassionate heart of their own far country. So it was pity that drove them on; a wish that the little and the weak as yet unborn shall live free from terrors; that homes may be established and kept in green peace; that the mothers of France may smile again in years to come and sing above their cradles.

For these things they went—these children of the light, who looked out from printed pages into the eyes of millions of Americans as they stood, some of them broken forever, against the side of one of the French base hospitals. High causes surely! Yet it is for little else that these soldiers and the others who kept the wires busy with their blithe attacks yesterday and the day before have been listeners at the bellowing gates of a very real and actual hell or cheerful adventurers into the fires from which so many have to be carried back. High causes, indeed, and far remover from the discomforts of war bread and taxes and fuelless days and lightless nights.

Well, it had to come, this intimate realization of what is actually going on. The news from France and the pictures that have already arrived have had something of the warning quality of a gun shot. There were, in the faces of the men photographed, intimations that should touch and stir a sensitive min like a blast of music. They had suffered greatly, but you never would have known it! Europeans have always said this sort of spiritual experiences would wake us from lethargy. Perhaps it will. Perhaps we shall hear less, as the casualties grow of kicks and complaints; less about dodgers of the food regulations. And from this on at least every man whose routine and habits of life are not readjusted to the common purpose must con-tinue to realize with a deadening certainty how unutterably far he is in com mon decency below the vast majority of his humblest countrymen.

OUR LITTLE BROTHERS' KEEPERS

MEN. Liter all, are their brothers' keepers. So it is gratifying to witness the general extension of the Big Brothe movement, by which business men share their busy-ness with lads who are the better for such interest, represented in guidance and counsel and sometimes in more substantial ways.

The Philopatrian Club is doing a good work in bringing to the attention of the Catholic laity one of the civic "good works" already developed in their fields by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. M. H. A. work as broad as the universal brother liness of man and one too fine to be con fined within denominational areas

Trotsky must know, if he is reading the news from Petrograd, about how Nero fell when he did the violin solo so much talked about.

Baker driven to wine cellar by air bombs -But the War Secretary is not setting an ample to the men in the service!

The opening of Old York road suggests again how invariably progress lags behind human aspirations. Before the last tollgate is abolished we shall have no use for roads. Speeders will have acquired the air machines of their dreams.

If a general vote were cast to determine the class first to be elected to compute sory farm service there are a good many who wouldn't have to healtate before designating a source at which incalculable human energy is consistently wasted. They would name the jazz bands at the restaurants.

No stigma attaches to the generals who have been transferred from active field commands to other duties on account of physical and other disabilities. Their bravery is not questioned. That they have to make way for younger commanders is merely one of the fortunes of war. Vigor in their generals means victory for our troops.

We go to press gladly with the news that congressional committee has "vindicated" as navy after an inquiry into the partiayed by the navy in the present war. We ay alsep peacefully after this in the assurance that our cheriahed Congress will not ave to go out upon the deep and troubled esters to take up the difficult job on its we account.

WU TING FANG AND GOV. PENNYPACKER

Chinese Statesman Had Sense of Humor-Pen Sketches of Gen. Pearson and James Bryce

PENNYPACKER AUTOBIOGRAPHY-NO. 100

WU TING-FANG THIS bright Chinaman when Minister I from his country to the United States made a very agreeable impression upon Americans. He had much of the American trend o. thought and was keen as a briar. When the University of Pennsylvania dedicated its law building he was present. A baronet named Rowe had been sent to represent the University of Oxford and he made an address at the Academy of Music. A poorer speaker never appeared in public. He had no voice and no manner. He read from a manuscript and his sight was defective. He turned his back to the audience and rapidly emptied the hall. Wu leaned over to me and whispered:

"I wish he would shut up." Again with an air of relief from weariness, he said:

"I did see your wife today. I did make a joke at her. I told her she could pack

GENERAL SAMUEL PEARSON

I had an interview today, February 17, 1911, with General Samuel Pearson, of the Boer army, a short, thick-pet man, rugged and brown in complexion, with an earnest and emotional manner and rapidity of utterance, which reminded me much of Mr. Roosevelt, and I am sure that in temperament they are quite alike. When carried along with a rapid flow of words, and with the bloc 1 flowing to his head, he occasionally lost control of the nerves of speech and stammered. He was born in the Transvaal. His people, on the side of his father, came from Denmark, and on the side of his mother, from Holland. Kruger, to whom he says he was opposed and who, in his opinion, was a most remarkable personage, sent him with a message to Mr. Roosevelt, at that time President of the United States. He took with him a letter of introduction from Robert Roosevelt, of New York, the uncle of the President. The President greeted him with:

"What can I do for you?" "There is nothing you can do for me personally. Mr. Kruger has sent me to see whether something cannot be done to prevent the English from getting horses in America. If they cannot get horses here they cannot win in the war. /Mr. Mc-Kinley issued a proclamation on neutrality; this is not being neutral. It is aiding one side in the war, and that side an empire against a democracy."

"That question has been settled," said the President. "It was decided by the judge in Louisiana."

"What the Judge in Louisiana decided was that he had no right to interfere and that if there was to be interference it must come from the Government of the United States. It is, therefore, a matter for you.'

"It is all settled," was the reply. Your people ought to stop fighting. They ought to surrender."

This statement angered the General, and he said:

"I did not come here to ask your advice about military matters and I do not think you are competent to give it. General Louis Botha is the man to say whether or not the cause ought to be surrendered."

"I shall not interfere," said the President.

"I will compel you to take some action," replied the General, who says that Mrs Van Rensselaer, who wrote the history of New York, told him that the Roosevelts were not Dutchmen but Jews. He then went to Louisiana with the determination killing the Englishmen there buying and shipping horses. There were about a hundred and fifty of them. He was persuaded to the contrary by the judge and by the fact that he was entirely without money to defend his cause in the Amerlean courts.

"I made a great mistake," he added. "If I had killed those Englishmen the American people would have been aroused and our cause would have been won. However, the Dutch have control of the Government in the Transvaal, and as soon as England gets into trouble they will be independent. It is the greatest war in history and we ruined the prestige of Eng-

Some time later he saw John Hay, who told him that the Dutch in the Transvaal were the vassals of the English.

JAMES BRYCE.

October 15 and 16, 1912, the American Antiquarian Society celebrated at Worces ter. Massachusetts, the hundredth anniversary of its foundation and assembled many distinguished men, including President Taft. Waldo Lincoln, the president of the society, gave us a luncheon in his house and I sat at a little square table, which could accommodate four persons, with Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, and James Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth," and then Ambassador from England to the United States. A thin, little man, with a bright eye and long whiskers, he is utterly incapable of dressing himself and his shirt bulged out in a hump before him, but alert, knowing and wise.

"I have all the works of Voltaire in my library, a hundred volumes or so," said Adams, "but nobody reads Voltaire any

"I-could read the works of Jacob Boehm with interest," added Bryce, "but nc: 'La Henriade."

"I have read 'La Henriade,' " I ventured to suggest. "It is a pleasure to meet a man in Amer-

ca who has really read 'La Henriade,'" re-

plied Bryce in a tone which did not quite disclose whether it meant surprise or sar-"Rabelais can no longer be read," again

suggested Adams.

"It is too coarse," said I.
"It is stupid," added Bryce.
"So it is with Hudibras. Its wit is more

which we found acceptable in the In goldsby Legends," I gently suggested, but it met with no response.

Bryce made many queries in regard to existing conditions in America, but always stopped short at the point of danger and never ventured an opinion. The effect of the blending of races and the result of the coming presidential election interested him, but he had no views,

"What will Pennsylvania do?" he in quired.

"Vote for Taft," I replied, and there the

subject was dropped.

He listened to the address of Henry Cabot Lodge, which contained many strictures upon England, without the indication of any emotion whatever. At the dinner the President, Bryce, Adams, Paget, the Minister from Peru to the United States and myself all made speeches. Tomorrow Garanor Pennymarker tells about his

STRENGTH OF HIRAM JOHNSON

The Californian Said to Be a Better Vote-Getter Than Roosevelt, Hughes or Taft

Sir—Will you please eliminate Taft. Roose velt and Hughes as Republican candidates in 1920? All are "back numbers." None represents any definite issue in the crisis of today. There is to be only one important issue be-fore the American people in 1920, and the political party which makes itself the cham-pion of the right side of that issue will sweep

the country. The issue is Americanism versus Hyphen ism. It is an issue by which every righteous force in this nation is to be utilized in driv-ing out the many-haded hyphen that the European war unfortunately has developed in

Taft, Roosevelt and Hughes c. ch represent a species of hyphenism. All are tainted with it, but Taft the least of all. However, Taft could not win, as the Roosevelt element un-doubtedly would practice sabotage. Roose-velt would be given a crushing defeat—the reason is apparent. Hughes is believed to have behind him a political alliance, the mere suspicion of which will defeat him. But in Hiram Johnson, of California, the Re-publican party has a candidate where have publican party has a candidate whose Amer icanism is beyond doubt, whose progressive ness is conceded and who has boldly cham ploned the very essence of a political pro gram which is necessary to defeat the pres-tige of Wilson.

The nation is demanding public ownership The nation is demanding public ownership of the railroads. Johnson also demands it The nation is demanding a creation of hys terical patriotism. Johnson also demands it. The nation is demanding that the suppression of free speech, with the connivance of an alleged Democratic Administration, cease. Johnson also demands it. The nation is demanding that that invisible economic influence standing between the feeting and the standing that the standing that the standing that the standing that the standing the standing that the standing the standing that the standing the standing the standing that the standing that the suppression of free speech. manding that that invisible economic in-fluence standing between the farmer and the consumer be drawn into the light and crushed. Johnson also demands it. The nation is demanding industrial justice. John-son also demands it. The nation is demand-ing universal suffrage, regardless of sex or other previous condition of servitude. John-son not only demands it, but was elected to the Senate with the aid of women's votes.

The sphere of influence has drifted from New England, the East and the Eastern Mid-New England, the East and the Eastern Mid-dle West to the Middle West and the Far West. No political cand.date can win the presidency unless he is supported by the in-fluences west of Illinois, where the shackles of the New York city moneybund and the New England tariff clique have been thrown off. Woodrow Wilson owes his second term to England tariff clique have been thrown off. Woodrow Wilson owes his second term to those influences. He would have been decisively beaten had the Republicans sensed the need of shifting from Hughes to Johnson, yet the latter was comparatively unknown as a vote-getter in 1915. It required the election, it required the words, "Walt for the returns from the West." to force the conclua vote-getter in 1915. It required the election, it required the words. "Wait for the returns from the West." to force the conclusion that an eastern candidate, without a western spirit, had no chance in the political market. Johnson is all that the West requires, and that in itself would elect him. But in the East, as well, he is strong, for even here, even in cynical New York and enslayed Pennsylvania, the throbs of a new democracy, shaming the present quackocracy, are being felt. In two more years, by the time that everything is ripe for the picking, the new democracy—not written or understood by Wilson—will have come to its majority; and, unless both Kepublicans and Democrats want to send hundreds of thousands of anti-Socialists to voting the Socialist ticket, the former, at least, ought to present Johnson for the sake of a pure Americanism. CECIL MONTAGUE. Philadelphia, March 13,

FAVORS MUNICIPAL STREET

CLEANING To the Editor of the Evening Public Leaver. Sir—The tendency of the times is for gov-eramental ownership and control of utilities. The war has quickly nationalized the rail-roads. The Pederal railway administration roads. The Federal railway administration officially intimates that the express companies will be taken over. Philadelphia has reached the point of municipal financing of its new subway system. In view of these patent signs of the times I wish to commend patent signs of the times I wish to commend heartily your editorial articles proposing an end of dirty streets, neglected by the paid contractors, through the simple, efficient method of municipal operation of street cleaning. There are some disadvantages to this system and it ought to be kept out of politics. But I have noticed in cities so cleaned that they ARE clean and are KEPT cfean. No system could be worse than the present Philadelphia system. L. T. R. Philadelphia, March 13.

GEORGE OR JOHN LAW?

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger: To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger:

Sir—Who was George Law? In the installment of Governor Pennypacker's autobiography printed in the Evening Public Ledger on March 12 the author expresses doubt whether Theodore Roosevelt should be "put in the class with Richard Coeur de Lion and Henri Quaire, or in that other class with Mahomet and George Law."

Perhaps this was a slip of the pen, and for "George" we should read "John." Ad-mirers of the former President, however, mirers of the former President, however, are not likely to see any resemblance, either in character or achievements, between the Colonel and that hare-brained Scotchman, John Law, whose "Mississippi Scheme" beggared thousands and all but plunged France into utter bankruptcy back in the days of the regendy.

TROJAN. the regency. Philadelphia, March 13.

CAN'T ESCAPE POLITICS CAN'T ESCAPE POLITICS

To the Editor of the Evenage Public Ledger:

Sir—Are you able to see any further than the length of your editorial nose? In big type you inveigh against the dirty streets under the contractor system. To clean up the streets of Philadelphia you advocate municipal operation of the street-cleaning system. I'm sure the Vares don't care whether they "clean" the streets as contractors or as political bosses. Probably, though, they would prefer the latter method.

Philadelphia, March-42. TAXPAYER.

EDITORIAL EPIGRAMS me returned traveler kindly tell us if irhof, one of Chicago's pulatial hotels, oing business under that name?—Hir-

ney say "one man's meat

LABOR ENLISTS FOR WAR WORK

TT WILL be interesting to follow the effect I of the present method of enrolling workmen and leading men in the Emergency Fleet so as to save them from conscription or save them from going until they so desire. It is quite possible that this present arrangement so quietly carried on may solve many of the labor problems and may eventu-ally be the backbone of safety in all labor

questions.

The original proposition, as far as the The original proposition, as far as the navy is concerned, was by far the best one, but that was killed by labor. The proposition was to enroll as members of the naval reserve all important members of any plant doing work for the navy. The presidents of the companies were to have the rank of lieutenant commander, the next officials that of lieutenant and so on down through the grades of netty officers until the great mass of workmen would have the ranks of the enlisted men. It was not a question of pay, but of being enrolled in the naval service. so that valuable men would not leave post where they were so valuable to be pawns in the army, where their especial abilities would not be used. The idea was promulrated and orders given to so en before the practical details were worked out the labor leaders of the country killed the proposition. The argument was that the idea would prevent men from changing their places of work as they chose and that th men would be subject to being sent to any place where more needed. Really there should be no reason why the labor forces should not be under control just as the other kind of fighting forces are under control, but the moguls of labor thought differently and the order was revoked. It would seem that the country is better

prepared now for such an idea and it cer-tainly will be still more prepared before the war is over and labor must come to time eventually just as all the rest of us are

HOWEVER, the present scheme, that is aplittle stir, at least, is along the same lines little stir, at least, is along the same lines and may be accomplishing the same result without upsetting the leaders who may fear to lose control of those under them. The bare working of the Emergency Fleet seems to imply only those who are actually working on ships or in shipyards, whereas the enrolling of labor under that heading is going into all manner of trades and occupations. From the raw materials of the mines and including all the various steps along the line to the finished product. of the mines and including all the various steps along the line to the finished product, all workmen are able to get on the lists of the Emergency Fleet. Some of those are miners, foundry workers, sheet-steel workers, puddlers, forgers, tinners, galvanizediron workers, electricians, asbestos workers, linen and cotton-cloths makers, sewing-machine operators. This is the merest beginning of the list which carries into all trades supplying the various materials that go into

onne operates and carries into all trades supplying the various materials that go into the building of a ship. It goes into virtually every industry where material is handled. It is further reaching, ten to one, than anybody ever dreamed.

In these plants not all may be registered. Those left out by the Navy Department are cierks, laborers and watchmen. All the rest may be placed on the list, including the officials of the companies under their ratings with the firms, the sales agents, the special men of all kinds. The idea is to keep all industries going to their best capacities.

It is understood that those on these lists are those of conscription age only.

MANUFACTURERS are sending in these M lists rapidly; in fact, all are virtually in now, and they are following up with great care the necessary notifications each month. If a change is desired in the list the new names must be submitted to Washington and the authorization obtained. If a man is discharged or leaves on his own account his name must be at once sent in so the lists may be correct. If a man leaves or is discharged and notice be not sent the manufacturers may lose their right to the exemption of their men.

The men on these lists are exempt from conscription as long as they stay on the same list, but the moment a man leaves his place of amployment or is discharged that man is liable to be called to the colors. His name is at once sent to the local board

is ready to go and will not be retained longer. And there are more of these men than many

THE PERISCOPE

From the point of view of the manufacturer the evidence obtainable so far is that it is a good workable scheme and that the manufacturers are in favor of it, as is shown by the quickness with which they have sent in the lists. These lists they must take affidaylt to that these men are necessary to carry on work for the Government and that these men are paramountly employed in Gov-

THE ideas of the workmen are harder to THE ideas of the workmen are harder to obtain, as they are many and scattered, while it is easy to consult with heads of firms, who can at once tell the results from their experience. It has been found, however, that the ideas have been clearly explained to the workmen and that their names may not be used without their consent. At any rate, it has not been possible to find one workman who did not favor the idea and who did not want his name down.

What is the result to date? Men on the lists feel that they are settled for the war and can carry on with some degree of certainty. They are not so prone to hunt another iob and shift about with whetever and can carry on with some degree of certainty. They are not so prone to hunt another job and shift about with whatever
wind tells them they may get a little more
somewhere else. They are more stable, and
the shop foremen are not fretted so much by
finding half their men gone on a Monday
morning. Also those on the lists are considered desirable men and they realize that
they may be left off the list at any time at
the desire of the employer. Hence they keep
up their good work so as to retain their
safety of certainty.

And the man who finds he is not put on
the list when those about him are there at

the list when those about him are there at once gets busy and makes himself more val-uable so as to be added to the list the next month. And he tries to get there as soon as possible, so as not to be called. He goes to his foreman and inquires why he is left off and is told why and immediately prom-ises a betterment.

ALL this applies to men from the ages of twenty-one to thirty and these constitute the vast mass of the drifters who are upsetting the labor market today. After thirty most men are settled somewhere and have attachments that they do not like to leave and are not inclined to change place of work. It all sounds good and it will be interesting

to watch how it turns out and whether, with-out the workman knowing how it came about, labor will be quieted and will do its war work as it really wishes to do if only it gould get quiescent and satisfied that it is getting a fair deal.

IN PRAISE OF GARDENS The kiss of the sun for pardon.
The song of the hirds for mirth;
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

What Do You Know?

OUIZ Where are the Baku oil fields? Name the author of "In M. What rank in the army corr tenant in the navy?

What is a trope in rhetoric?
What is a constellation?
What is Major General George T. Bartlett?
Where is Leneville? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. The opera "Rireletto" is hared on Victor Huge's drama "Le Rei B'Amuse" ("The Ring Amuses Himself").
2. Title is the capital of the Caucasus.
2. William Makecare Thirkersy, English novelat, wrate "Henry Esmond." a historical

considerable extent of the region watered by the Danube is called the grangry of

The congressional medal is a decoration awarded by vole of Congress or exploits or delinguished service, military the Treatment of the Congress of the Congres

Little Polly's Pome IF I WAS A QUEEN

Far across the wave And of wars and other things When they misbehave I can't help believing too

There is so much news of Kings

That their wives are mean And I've wondered what I'd do If I was a queen. I believe that I would say

George or John or Will Be the King's name what it may You are doing ill."

Then he'd know right off he was
Planning something mean—
I would do as Mother does
If I was a queen.
TOM DALY.

WARMED-OVER HADDIE

A Few More Words About the Famous Scotch Fish

HERE'S some fish warmed over fromwe had the finnan haddle? Well, an here's some of that fish warmed over.

Herbert Vanderhoof, of Chicago, has taken
the trouble to ask Bill Gordon, of the erstwhile Rector's of that city, now the Resturant Royale, how "Finnan Haddie a in Rec-

"It's a very simple dish." said Bill. "Just take a thick piece of finnan haddle of the best quality and boil or steam it for fiftee or twenty minutes. Then remove the skin. Cut it in lengths of six or eight inches. Place it on a platter and pour cream ever it and put boiled potatoes sliced in his around the edge of the haddle. Butter the potatoes well and also put a little butter. on the fish. Then put the platter contains the fish and the potatoes under A him and let it remain there until brown. I am a live se

and serve."
"I asked Bill," continues the obliging Mr.
Vanderhoof, "If it was important to use a silver server, and he said if I didn't I would

silver server, and he said if I didn't I would burn my damn fool fingers."

Now comes James D. Law, of "Clovernook," Roxborough, to add a word to what has already been said about "the goldsmorael and choicest tibbit that ever grace a poor man's table and a fitting feast far kings and queens."

"Once on the old Kent road, London says Mr. Law, "I counted over thirty pumicarts and donkey carts piled high with finnan haddles all imported from Aberdeen."

He holds forth with the sure voice of an expert upon the comparative merits of severest contractive merits of severest contractive merits of severest upon the comparative merits of severest contractive merits of severest contractiv

expert upon the comparative merits of several brands of the fish offered in our lost markets, and while what he says about the is interesting and valuable, it cannot, for obvious reasons, be quoted here. But fro Mr. Law's book, "Here and There in Themispheres." now out of print, we that this comment upon the Aberdeen fish ma

Hemispheres." now out of print, we this this comment upon the Aberdeen fish market:

"The Aberdeen docks cover thirty-six scree of land, and as large a body of water as as single dock in the kingdom. The fish markets considered the best in Great British Sometimes as many as forty steam travier and fifty line boats will arrive in a morning and deliver 1590 tons of fish, that will absorbed by traders in a few hours.

"When Dr. Samuel Johnson was touriss Scotland with Bouwell, the lexicographs much to his blographer's disappointment could not be prevailed upon to enjoy finnan haddle (even then more famous lie the oracje himself!)—but in spurning it only cut off his nose to spite his face. It did better in Aberdeen with the Scotch hap provided by Mrs. Gordon. Bozny was afreche might not care for it ('them' would locally correct), and when his hostess him wolfing down a plateful in his known style she ventured to say. You set to like our broth doctor? "Good enough to hogs!" he grunted. Then, quietly said Afgordon, 'pray let me help you to some need the first of the figure of the first James did not put in his book, any more than he toid us his own father at Auchinleck in a heat argument wheel up the floor with the grant and the Bible."

But, to get back to our hadde; I rand fish—even the poorest imitation; berdem article that comes to our marina we have no deuth Mr. Law will be you should sak it, to give you the latter which as we said above, he was a see that the property of the said and the said above, he was a said above, he was a